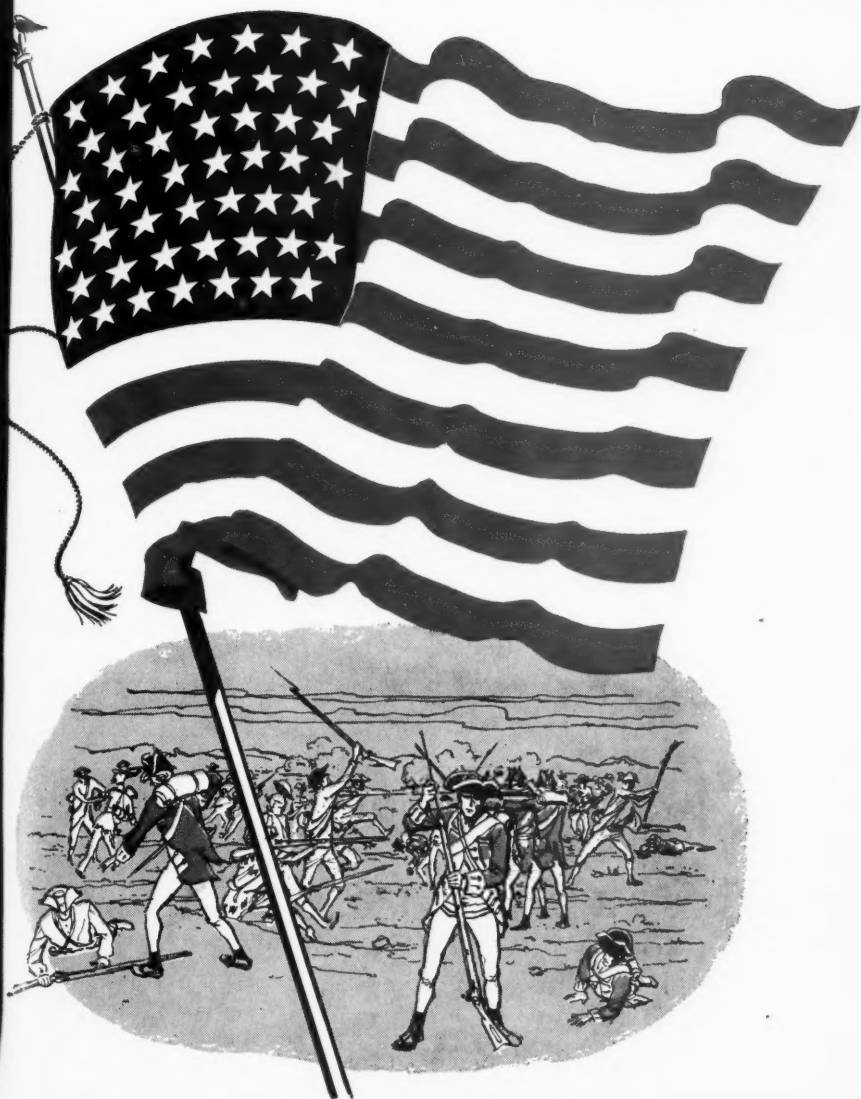


THE OFFICIAL

ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST

U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

JULY 1959



ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST



THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

The mission of ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST is to keep personnel of the Army aware of trends and developments of professional concern. The Digest is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely and authoritative information on policies, plans, operations, and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve. It also serves as a vehicle for timely expression of the views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff and assists in the achievement of information objectives of the Army.

Manuscripts on subjects of general interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: The Editor, ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va.

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COVER

COMMEMORATING this season of national beginnings—of the Republic, the Flag and the Army—articles in this issue review the early origins of our basic institutions. It is a record of progress despite adversity in which all can take pride.

COMMAND LINE

Army Views On Vital Issues

ON COMMUNIST PATHS TO POWER

"We confidently expect that our own military strength integrated with our collective security strategy will continue to be successful in discouraging Communist military attack on the Free World. But acceptance of the belief that the Communists will hesitate to use military conquest as a means to their objective of world domination does not mean they will have given up the objective. It only signifies that the Soviets may decide that the use of military conquest has become unprofitable. We may be sure that such possible abandonment of one means will only cause the Communists to concentrate their efforts on other avenues they believe will lead them to absolute world power."

*Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy
before the Bureau of Advertising,
New York City, 23 April 1959.*

ON A JOINT SERVICE OUTLOOK

"No longer can an Army officer at any level afford to compartmentalize his thinking, and consider only his own branch, his own Service, or even the forces of his own Nation. The effectiveness of joint and combined operations stems not so much from carefully worked out plans as from a habit of mind. It is necessary that in every case we visualize the military picture as a whole—not just our particular part of it—and with that vision in complete harmony with all concerned to achieve a single, positive result."

*Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker
at the Command & General Staff College,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 14 January 1959.*

ON BALANCED DETERRENT STRENGTH

"True deterrence cannot be based on mere talk, or bluff, or threat. It must be based upon visible evidence of our country's military, economic, political, and moral strength in being. It is a visible big stick of integrated strength which carries conviction."

*General Maxwell D. Taylor
before the Daughters of the American Revolution,
Washington, D. C., 20 April 1959.*

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VOLUME 14 NUMBER 7



Speak Up

“WHAT have you done for the Army today?”

This question recently was asked of a noncommissioned officer assigned as an assistant to the Professor of Military Science & Tactics at a midwestern college.

The NCO was a good soldier. He wore a chest full of personal decorations and ribbons adorned with campaign stars earned in two conflicts which indicated as much.

His reply suggested a full day of activity. He had delivered two hours of instruction in weapons, devoted more than four hours to preparing the instruction which he would present the following day, and had assisted the PMS&T in drill instruction.

His plans for this and nearly all other weekday evenings were simple: Dinner at home and another four to five hours of watching television. This weekend he was going fishing, as he did every weekend when the weather was right, with one of his chums.

He was satisfied he was doing his job well, satisfied he was doing just about all he could for the Army.

But he failed to mention—and apparently failed to undertake—an important mission.

It is not an assigned mission, but it is one which he and every other Army man and woman—whether officer or soldier or civilian employee—must assume and accomplish if the proper Army Image is

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MAJOR GENERAL H. P. STORKE

Chief of Information
Department of the Army

for the Army

to be made clear to the public. That mission is to speak out forcefully and authoritatively in behalf of the Army and to demonstrate to the private citizens of this country that our Army is a splendid one, made up of dedicated individuals who are making a vital contribution to the defense of our Nation.

THE Army officers, enlisted members and civilian employees who work with ROTC or in other positions which bring them into daily contact with the civilian population are chosen for their ability in their particular fields and also for their personalities. The Army expects these men not only to do their assigned jobs but also to become a part of the civilian communities in which they live. It expects them to tell the Army story at every opportunity. Generally speaking, they and their families can be among the Army's most effective salesmen.

Almost any patriotic American citizen is willing to sound off any time and any place where the occasion seems appropriate, to declare that the United States is the best

country in the world. He will admit reluctantly that our people have a few faults here and there, and he will acknowledge that we probably will not reach a state of absolute perfection during the next generation. But he will vigorously defend his firm conviction that our Nation doesn't take a back seat to any other—and he is supported by a plentiful supply of facts that begin with our Declaration of Independence and end with the present size of our gross national product.

More than 1,300,000 of these American citizens are the officers, enlisted men and women, and civilian employees who make up our modern Army. The patriotism of these loyal Americans never has been doubted; indeed, they have demonstrated a willingness to die in their country's defense if necessary.

More than half of them voluntarily selected the Army as their life's work; the remainder entered the Army under the Selective Service Act or one of the Reserve acts with the determination to serve to the best of their ability their country and their Army. With few exceptions, those who are not career

Speak Up for the Army

men and women—as well as those who are—are proud of their Army and its many accomplishments.

Yet those of us who love the Army and who are keenly aware of the important contribution which the Army must continue to make to the defense of the Free World all too often are failing to speak out in its behalf.

AS A result of our failure to speak, literally millions of American citizens have an extremely limited knowledge of the threat facing the United States today, of the Army, of its missions, and of the important role which the Army would play if this country suddenly were plunged into war—whether a general war or a limited war. Those who proudly wear the Army Green find it extremely difficult to under-

stand the apparent belief that the Army would be of little use in modern warfare. Nevertheless, many—too many—Americans do believe this to be true.

These patriotic Americans, whose very existence some day may depend on the Army's fighting men and who today are paying heavy taxes to guarantee the defense of that existence, have been poorly informed of the missions and capabilities of our modern Army. Many of them, because of a lack of information about the Army, visualize it as they knew it—perhaps in 1918, or as they saw it in World War II, or from what they have heard from improperly or inadequately informed sources. By them, the Army too often is regarded as a lethargic, land-bound, mud-slogging body of miserable men with



MAJ. GEN. H. P. STORKE

IN THE accompanying article, I have called upon all Army rooters to tell the Army story—to tell it straight, to tell it often. What is the Army story?

Primarily it is what you and your outfit are doing, how you are doing it, and why you are doing it. The story is the fulfillment of our mission—to help prevent a war of aggression or, in event of aggression, to help to repel it.

Our story is one of preparedness—for a general war or a limited war. Our Army is far more than a force designed to pick up the pieces and occupy a defeated country; it is a powerful force created specifically to lead against and to cope with numerically superior enemy ground forces.

The threat of general war by large ground forces is ever-present and will remain so long as the Soviet Army maintains large land forces—currently 175 divisions, not including those of Soviet satellites.

The threat of limited war is even greater, and since the end of World War II there have been numerous such limited war situations.

Each month the Army story is told in the

rifles—an anachronism with no place in a push-button war fought with supersonic airplanes, missiles, and atoms.

This is a false image of *our modern Army—an Army which is flexible, highly mobile, hard-hitting, and geared to fight either a nuclear or non-nuclear war.*

THE Nation's press has made an honest effort to present the news about the Army as it has developed; millions of words have been printed and broadcast telling the Army story.

Why, then, this paradox? Why, in this era of multiple mass communication media, have so many Americans remained relatively uninformed about the Army? Why do they so often see the Army as it is not?

The answer lies in the fact that—despite all the radios, newspapers, television sets, magazines, billboards, posters and other carriers of information—the American public depends primarily on Army people for information about the Army, and this all-important source of information has given forth a trickle when it should have poured out a flood. And the factual Army story must be told—and retold—and retold again.

It is an astonishing fact that many men whose bravery has been demonstrated on the battlefields of Europe and the Far East have not shown the courage necessary—or have simply not made the effort—to speak up for the Army on appropriate occasions. As a result, too many false impressions—impressions which some day could

Army Information Digest, the official magazine of the Army. Other publications—*Army Magazine*, *Armor*, *The Military Review*, *Ordnance Magazine*, *Signal*, *Military Engineer*, *Quartermaster Review*, to name a few—are devoted to telling all or a part of the Army story. *

"Progress '58," the latest annual color brochure published by the Office of the Chief of Information, outlines clearly and simply the accomplishments of the Army during the past year. This brochure is available upon request. Get it—and then pass it on.

A speech-maker series, a set of seven talks with color slide illustrations, may be obtained by writing to the Office of the Chief of Information.

Your nearest Information Officer or Recruiting Station have on hand innumerable pamphlets, fact sheets, and copies of the most recent addresses by Army personages. Either is a reservoir of information which you will find useful.

For showing to civic, veteran or other private groups, your Signal Corps Film Exchanges have literally hundreds of motion pictures for your use. These include films on Army modernization needs, the Explorer and Pioneer satellites, short films on a variety of subjects, and back prints of the television series, *The Big Picture*.

Whether you speak before a large gathering or simply make a point to your friends and associates, necessary information is available to you if you will make the effort. Your local Information Officer is anxious to help you. Chances are he has what you need. If not, he knows how to get it in a hurry.

The Army story has changed little insofar as its missions are concerned. But the Army itself has made tremendous changes in its organization and tactics in order to stay abreast of developments.

We believe that even if we ever come to a push-button war the soldier—Man, The Ultimate Weapon—will do most of the pushing.

Speak Up for the Army

endanger the security of our Nation—have been permitted to spread unchallenged.

A large segment of the public, therefore, does not see a true image of the modern United States Army.

REASONS for this failure to stand up and be counted perhaps are many, ranging from an attitude of resignation that you can't argue with people who already have made up their minds, to one of "who cares what civilians think?"

To assume that a large segment of the American public has reached an irrevocable opinion about the Army is far from correct, and to take a defeatist attitude that free-thinking citizens will not accept new facts which might change their minds is to insult the intelligence of a people who have always shown a natural curiosity and an insatiable appetite for new information. Granted that a few unfortunate wear mental blinkers and have minds which stay closed, most Americans are logical—and they will accept a logical argument from a man who knows what he is talking about.

Every man and woman on the Army payroll, regardless of rank or General Services rating, can speak with authority about the Army. Your civilian associates regard you as an authority in your field, and they expect you to have knowledge about the Army beyond the position you hold.

To Civilian America, you are the Army. What you say or fail to say, what you do or fail to do, create in the public mind an Image of the Army. Whether this Image is to be a true or a false one is up to you.

That is why you must assume the

role of ambassador for the Army to your civilian community. To do this does not necessarily mean that you should pack a GI briefcase with speeches and facts about the Army, rush pell-mell to join every civic club and fraternal organization in town, or nail a STRAC poster to every fence and telephone pole. It does not mean that you should become Mr. Loudmouth and provoke heated discussions and arguments about the Army in every bowling alley or restaurant. Nor does it mean you should offend or assault those who do not readily accept your views.

It does mean, however, that you should be an active part of the community where you live and not simply regard it as a roost until you move on to another station.

BEING a citizen of a community carries with it certain responsibilities. If you live on an Army post, you could limit your life to the reservation. Even if you live in a nearby community, you still could do this to a large extent. But, in either case, by so doing you are avoiding your civic responsibilities—and you are creating a void in your life and in the lives of members of your family. They are missing the good of growing with an American community.

If your children attend civilian schools, certainly it is your right, your duty, to take an active interest in these schools. If you attend a civilian church, your obligation to this church is no different than that of any other member. Should you be called upon to speak before a civic club or fraternal group, accept—and never say it is too much trouble—for if your views had not

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been desired, they would not have been solicited. Your opinions are important to people other than members of your immediate family.

As an active member of your civilian community, the impressions which you make on your civilian associates—impressions which will help to form their opinions about the Army—will be recurring, constantly. There will be countless opportunities for you to tell the Army story, fragmentary at times, detailed at others. You are certain to be asked many questions about the Army, and the minds of the people who asked them will be receptive to what you have to say. From there on it is up to you.

We of the Army must speak with a single voice—and that voice must be loud, clear, constant, consistent—and repetitive. The volume, clarity, frequency and consistency of this single voice depend on all of us—basic trainee, general officer, member of the Reserve components, alumnus of the active Army, the clerk-typist in the Transportation Office at Fort Whosis, top-ranking civilians in the Pentagon.

The information which you must impart is available to you in the form of first-hand knowledge in official publications ranging from speech outlines to field manuals, and in the remarks of Army leaders at all levels of command. The mission of the Army is clear to all of us—to prevent war or, in event of war, to help win it as an esteemed member of a tri-service team.

NEVER in history has our Army had a more dynamic or harder fighting top team than it has in its Secretary, The Honorable Wilber M. Brucker, and its Chief of Staff,

WHO can speak up for the Army? You can. And I hope you will. Telling the Army story is a big job. It never is quite done. That's why we need your help.

Whether you wear a uniform or are a civilian employee, whether you are an Army wife, an Army brat, a retired warrior, a Reservist, a National Guardsman, or just one of our millions of silent rooters, we need and welcome your voice in telling the Army story.

Army recruiters, ROTC instructors, members of the Association of the U. S. Army, many industrial and business leaders, and others speak out forcefully at every opportunity for a strong, modern Army.

These are not splinter groups. They are a part of the real grass roots of our efforts. They are integral parts of a One Army team, speaking out in behalf of an Army that is forward-looking and awake to the realities of modern warfare and to the dangers that face our Nation.

But these far-sighted individuals, regardless of their repeated and determined efforts, cannot accomplish the mission alone.

Our aim is to inform the American public of the Army's activities, accomplishments and responsibilities. To do this, our program must be founded on a firm, broad, active base. Every man, woman and child associated with the Army or who believes in the Army must form a part of this broad base.

Our success depends on you, for despite the many sources of information available to the American public, most of its information about the Army will continue to come directly from people who have first-hand knowledge of the Army—and who will speak out and be heard.



IT IS an unfortunate fact that some Army officers whose bravery and courage have been demonstrated in battle seem to hold back from the press.

The press is a mirror. It reflects exactly what is placed before it. If the image is not as you would like it to be, then it is certain that the subject itself is not what it should be.

The day is gone when you, as a commander, are doing a good job if you keep your name out of the newspapers. That's the negative approach. The positive approach calls for more and more commanding generals and other Army personnel to make good news, for they are the ones who effectively demonstrate what the Army is doing and how it is needed in the defense of our country.

We in the Army information field have a challenging job to do. We must keep before the public the true picture of what the Army is doing and thereby provide the American people and our allies with a measure of strength with which to fight the propaganda directed at us.

It is time that we suppress any fears we may have about dealing with the press and recognize that the press is here to stay. Members of the fourth estate are people—just like you and me. Whether they help or hurt the Army is largely up to us. By taking a positive approach, we not only can live with the press but we can profit by it—if we will only supply the truth—fast, clear, and frequently.

Get on the front page—with good Army stories.

General Maxwell D. Taylor, and their key staff officials. These outstanding leaders are thoroughly dedicated to the Army's cause. Their efforts in behalf of the Army, in public or in private or whenever, are continuous, in dealing with members of Congress, Congressional committees, the Department of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, important civilian gatherings, and others at the seat of government and throughout the United States and the world.

Since assuming office in July 1955, Secretary Brucker has visited hundreds of Army installations throughout the world. He has made more than 150 major addresses, both in this country and overseas, and he has appeared on the Nation's top television news panels frequently, to discuss the many controversial defense issues of our time. He has made countless appearances on television and radio during news conferences, and his every utterance about the Army—even in casual conversation—conveys his profound fighting interest in the force which he heads.

Similarly, General Taylor during his tenure as Chief of Staff has been doing something for the Army every day, practically every minute. Time and again he has spelled out the Army's missions and what he believes is required to accomplish them. Piercing questions directed at him by newsmen and by Governmental and Congressional leaders have elicited forthright answers.

His formal appearances before Congressional committees to plead the Army's case have totaled more than a score and, during the past four years, he has made approximately 100 major addresses, each

TO PROMOTE among Army enlisted personnel the desired attitude toward the U. S. Army, continuous emphasis must be placed on convincing the individual soldier of the important role he plays in the defense of his country. He must be convinced that, as a member of the U. S. Army, he makes an important contribution to the security, welfare and economic well-being of the American people.

Toward this end, one major commander is exploiting in his command the theme: "A Tough Job—A Man to Do a Man's Work." In a recent report to the Department of Army, this commander listed four points as being most important in imbuing the individual soldier with a feeling of purpose and a strong sense of belonging not only to his unit but also to the U. S. Army. He considers that commanders should:

- 1) Welcome each soldier upon entry into the U. S. Army and upon arrival at each unit to which he is later assigned.
- 2) Explain the essential role of the U. S. Army in modern warfare, to include its importance as a member of the Nation's defense team.
- 3) Impress upon the soldier by word and action that every job he performs is worthwhile and necessary to the accomplishment of the Army's mission. In time of peace, this includes both training and housekeeping.
- 4) Insure that the soldier, upon leaving the unit for another assignment or for discharge, feels that his service is appreciated and that he has, in fact, made a worthwhile contribution to his country.

stressing the important missions of our Army and showing, as far as security classifications will permit, how we are accomplishing them.

Our other top Army leaders, including our Under Secretary, The Honorable Hugh M. Milton II, our Chief of Staff designate, General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, and Vice-Chief designate, General George H. Decker, are keenly aware that, in order for us to carry out our missions, public confidence in the Army is imperative. This confidence cannot be gained and held through the efforts of these dedicated leaders alone. Every member of the Army establishment must do his part.

OF COURSE, there are many at all levels within the Army who seldom overlook an opportunity to say a good word for the Army. But, unfortunately, there are many more who do not take advantage of all

such opportunities. Many of these feel that our Army is a good one, with an important mission. They reason that it has been with us, doing a reliable job, for nearly two centuries and, come what may, it will continue to exist for decades to come. But, make no mistake about this—the Army's very existence may depend largely upon the extroverted efforts of the men and women of whom it is composed.

SO tonight — and every night — ask yourself, "What have I done for the Army today?" If the answer does not pop into your mind instantly, then perhaps you have failed in an assumed mission of primary importance.

Let's resolve not to fail tomorrow. Let's take on this important mission—and let's work at it—and let's accomplish it.

Let's create the true Image of a truly great Army.

The Army's Role In Air Defense

A MILITARY retaliatory force designed to deter general, thermonuclear war must have a proper balance of offensive and defensive components. Impressed with the need for the offensive component of our air-atomic forces, we Americans have tended heretofore to place our defensive forces on a comparatively low priority, rationalizing that the best defense is a good offense.

However, under a national policy of abstention from preventive atomic attack on our enemies, we must have an effective air defense capability as an indispensable defensive component of an integrated general war deterrent force. Otherwise, we cannot absorb the first blow and go on to win such victory as is possible if our general war deterrent fails.

In connection with the Army's contribution to this air defensive component, I should like to make two fundamental points—the Army has a properly assigned job in air defense and the Army is doing that job well.

The Army came into the air defense field through a natural, historical transition. At the outset, we manned the only weapons which could be fired from the ground at the first hostile aircraft. Thus we have been in the anti-aircraft field since the inception of military airplanes. We then became the pioneers in surface-to-air missiles. Our experts foresaw in time during World War II the implications of mounting bomber performance and initiated intensive research and development on surface-to-air missiles.

Research and development on the Nike-Ajax missile began in 1945 and it became operational in December 1953, the first operational missile of this kind in the U. S. arsenal.

By the time that bombers had acquired supersonic speeds, the Army had ready the highly lethal second

generation of the Nike family—the Nike-Hercules. This weapon is now operational as a timely defense against all aircraft and aircraft-launched missiles which can be presently foreseen. The reliability, capability, and extreme accuracy of Nike-Hercules have been proved against the fastest, highest and most difficult targets which modern technology has been able to devise.

This concentrated effort to meet new threats is an execution of the responsibility of the Army in the air defense field, as set forth in the official statements of service roles and missions, first in the so-called Key West Agreement and recently in the Department of Defense Directive, "Functions of the Department of Defense and its Major Components," dated 31 December 1958. It should be noted that the Army is charged with organizing, training, and equipping air defense units, not only for the defense of the Continental United States, but also for the defense of overseas commands and of military forces in the field. Continental air defense is only one part of our job.

Thus, it is evident that the Army has a clearly established responsibility in air defense. It is perhaps more important that it can and does discharge this responsibility well.

In passing from tube anti-aircraft artillery to surface-to-air missiles, the Army has developed the training, administrative, and logistical organization necessary to support an expanding missile air defense system. Apart from the thirty-nine thousand officers and men actually manning surface-to-air missile batteries, the Army utilizes about twenty thousand soldiers and civilians in the operation of the back-up training and administrative and logistical organization necessary to carry forward the air defense program. This organization and the experience derived from its operation belong

uniquely to the Army and are assets not readily transferable to any other agency.

As a final word, I should like to discuss the concept of air defense which guides the Army in the development of its weapons and its tactics. We consider that our immediate problem is to provide an effective defense against current and foreseeable enemy bombers and missiles. In recognition of the great cost of modern air defense weapons and the need to get the most defense from their use, we consider that first priority should be placed upon the defense of our retaliatory capability, our important cities and other installations essential to national survival.

While Army missiles are often referred to as being for "point" defense, they can and do defend vital targets of substantial size which in the aggregate constitute extensive urban areas and complexes, any one of which may cover thousands of square miles. The Army surface-to-air missiles are designed to provide a building block type of air defense for these areas.

In this concept, the basic building block is the missile battery which is a self-contained fire unit capable of fully autonomous operation. It is located well away from the defended installations so that it can destroy hostile bombers or air and submarine-launched missiles before they can reach the target. The number of these batteries can be increased as desired until the price of penetration for the attacker becomes prohibitively high.

This approach is merely a new application of the old military principle that in organizing a defensive position, a commander first meets the needs for an effective defense of the most vital elements of the position. Then he uses his remaining resources to provide reconnaissance and outpost elements in as much depth as possible. In the same way, the Army stresses the need for providing a dense missile defense for vital targets, after attaining which our

remaining resources may be applied to extending the area defended by use of interceptors and possibly of interceptor type missiles.

The foregoing concept is sound for defense against either bombers or intercontinental ballistic missiles. To counter the latter threat, the Army believes that it can and must provide an antimissile defense of vital localities through the deployment of the Nike-Zeus system.

The more we study the problem of destroying the enemy missiles prior to launch the more we are impressed with the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of countering such missiles if they are mobile, concealed, or hardened. We must assume that the Russians will take these passive defensive measures. The resulting invulnerability of the enemy missile system will place increased importance upon the earliest deployment of an anti-ballistic missile defensive capability as an indispensable part of our deterrent forces.

As our ability to strike back adequately after we have been hit provides the only sure deterrent to general war, it is essential that we defend adequately our retaliatory capability. Unless we have in being an effective defense against surprise attack, our retaliatory forces may be destroyed in large measure on the ground. Even if our bombers are able to leave their bases prior to the initial enemy attack, these bases must still be defended to provide the planes with a place to return. Otherwise the Strategic Air Command will be a one-strike force.

The Army's surface-to-air missile units currently furnish a vital element of the protection required. They are operational now and qualitatively are capable of meeting any type of threat from air-breathing type aircraft or missiles. They can become capable of coping with the ballistic missile. They must exist in quantity proportionate to their potential contribution to the security of the United States and its forces in the field.

Hawk, Lacrosse, SS-10, SS-11

ADVANCES IN MISSILE AIR AND GROUND DEFENSE

FIRST missile units to utilize the new Hawk air defense and Lacrosse surface-to-surface missiles have been activated by the U. S. Army. Orders also have been placed with the French Government to produce two new anti-tank guided missiles—the SS-10 and SS-11—initial quantities of which will be provided Seventh U. S. Army troops in Germany.

THE first Hawk unit, latest in the Army's air defense weapons systems, was activated in June at Fort Bliss,

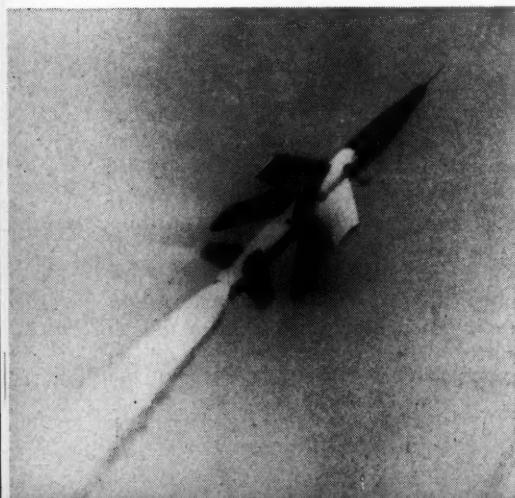
Texas, with organization of the 5th Missile Battalion, 57th Artillery, composed of 300 officers and men. The new unit will support the U. S. Army Air Defense School in training future Hawk missilemen. It also will test component equipment of the Hawk system which is specifically designed to search out and kill hostile aircraft or cruise-type (air breathing) missiles from tree top to medium altitudes.

The Hawk will destroy missiles traveling at twice the speed of sound at altitudes ranging from "on the deck" to present aircraft operating ceilings. A supersonic missile powered by a solid rocket propulsion system, it has scored a direct hit on an XQ-5 drone traveling at 1,400 miles per hour, at an altitude in excess of 30,000 feet, and has successfully engaged an F-80 drone aircraft at tree-top level.

Prime contractor is the Raytheon Manufacturing Company of Bedford, Massachusetts. Principal subcontractor is the Northrop Aircraft Company, Anaheim, California.

AT THE same time, two units employing the mobile, highly accurate Lacrosse surface-to-surface guided missile were activated at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. They are the 5th Missile Battalion, 41st Artillery and the 5th Missile Battalion, 42d Artillery, each with approximately 170 officers and men.

Designed to supplement and replace conventional artillery, Lacrosse will provide rugged tactical support weapon that can deliver nuclear warhead.



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Target flying at twice speed of sound disintegrates when hit by versatile Hawk missile.

Designed to supplement and replace conventional field artillery, the solid propellant Lacrosse was developed out of experiences in the Pacific campaigns during World War II where it was found difficult to place effective hits with artillery on small targets such as caves and bunker entrances. It will give the Infantry a rugged tactical support weapon, capable of delivering numerous types of warheads including nuclear and shaped charges with high accuracy.

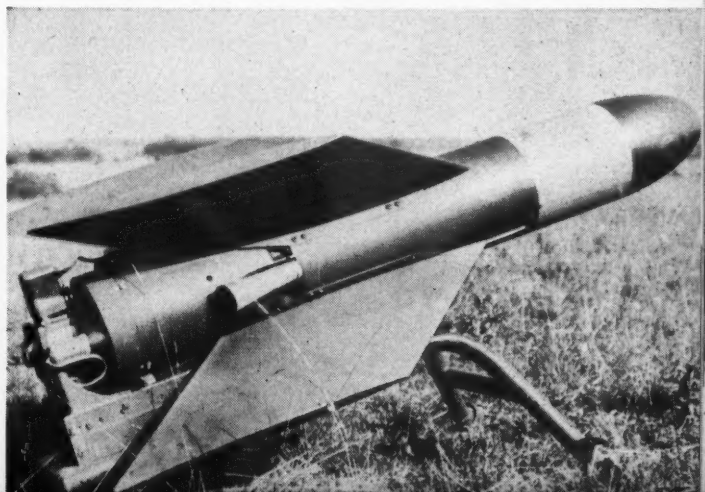
All components of the system—19-foot missile, launcher, and guidance elements—can be mounted on a standard two-and-a-half-ton Army truck. Equipment and crew can also be easily airlifted to battle areas if necessary. Lacrosse is in production by the Martin Company at Orlando, Florida.

THE new SS-10 and SS-11, manufactured by Nord Aviation of Paris, France, are remote-control, wire-guided missiles with solid-fuel propellant, capable of killing any tank known to exist today. They can be hand-carried, dropped by parachute, operated by one soldier, launched from the ground, a vehicle, helicopter or airplane.

The United States government has contributed to the development of the SS-11 which, while based on the SS-10, is somewhat heavier and offers greater speed, range and effectiveness.

The SS-10 antitank missile, adopted as a standard item of equipment for U. S. forces, is being procured for use by the U. S. Army. The SS-11, with a range more than double that of the SS-10, is being procured for evaluation.

SS-11, remote-controlled wire-guided missile that packs more punch than SS-10, is being procured for U. S. Army evaluation.



***In Exercises Banyan Tree
and Caribou Creek***

STRAC FLEXES ITS MUSCLES

Maj. Gen. Hamilton H. Howze



FROM tropical jungle to arctic wasteland is not only a considerable geographical distance, but militarily the problems imposed by differences in climate, terrain and tactical operating conditions are literally worlds apart.

Yet almost simultaneously two elements of the 82d Airborne Division staged exercises in steaming jungle and in the bitter mid-winter cold of the Far North to demonstrate dramatically the Strategic Army Corps (STRAC) concept of being ready and able to move anywhere, anytime, to fight under any conditions.

While the exercises—Banyan Tree in the Caribbean and Caribou Creek at Fort Richardson, Alaska—were considered highly successful flexing of STRAC muscles, it still

is apparent that considerable work must be done to harden these muscles. The maneuvers in widely separated areas, under widely divergent conditions, illustrated the need for an immediate implementation of the program enunciated by Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor as Army Chief of Staff.

This program called for modernization of appropriate equipment; improved strategic mobility of limited war forces; pre-planned use of air and sealift; expanded joint planning and training; and the publicizing of our military strength. (See "Improving Our Limited War Capabilities," February 1959 DIGEST.)

TAKING part in Exercise Banyan Tree was the Second Airborne



PANAMA

STRAC Flexes Its Muscles

Battle Group Combat Team, 501st Infantry, which flew non-stop from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, to make a parachute assault against an Aggressor threatening the Panama Canal. The Second Airborne Battle Group Combat Team, 503d Infantry, meanwhile moved to Alaska and there in mid-winter undertook a defensive mission calling for mobility and counter-attack.

Objectives of Caribou Creek were to provide data for, and to afford practice in, emergency reinforcement of the Alaskan Command; and also to provide field training in sub-Arctic operations for the 2/503 CT and certain Army units already in Alaska. The operation involved the airlifting of 82d Airborne elements from Fort Bragg to Fort Richardson, where the combat team had nearly a month of intensive cold weather training before participating in the ten-day exercise against the First Battle Group, 23d Infantry, acting as Aggressor.

The combat team included an artillery firing battery, an Honest John firing section, two platoons of engineers, a communications platoon, a combat support platoon, Military Police, Medics, the group flight headquarters, and a Military

Intelligence team—a total of 1600 troops.

This was a free maneuver, with the opposing commanders limited only by the boundaries of the maneuver area and their own ingenuity and energy. Umpires were employed primarily as arbiters rather than controllers. The mission of the 2/503 CT was to defend Willow Airstrip and supply point, and to destroy Aggressor force in the vicinity of Talkeetna.

ACTUAL preparation began in late November, when 128 officers and noncommissioned officers departed Fort Bragg for the Army's Cold Weather and Mountain School at Fort Greeley, Alaska, where they received three weeks of intensive training and indoctrination in Arctic operations.

Upon returning to Fort Bragg early in December, this cadre instructed the remainder of the outfit in cold climate weapons care, clothing and equipment, sanitation, first aid and hygiene. Instruction in snowshoeing and skiing had to be done mostly on straw, although North Carolina did produce one surprising and useful snowfall.

Because the exact number and type of aircraft available was not



MAJ. GEN. HAMILTON H. HOWZE

Commanding General

82d Airborne Division

Fort Bragg, North Carolina

clearly established until 24 hours prior to departure, loading tables and manifests had to be scrambled at the last minute to conform to the aircraft furnished by the Air Force. However, departure schedules were met without serious difficulty. The journey was made in C-124 Globemasters, some of which took five days to complete the trip, because of weather conditions.

At Fort Richardson a four-week training period placed particular emphasis on living in Arctic conditions. Here the combat team learned to cope at first hand with the rugged terrain and extreme cold. Each member polished up his ability to ski and snowshoe. An unusual casualty resulted when one man poked a bull moose with his ski-pole and got badly trampled. This produced a motto: Never goose a moose.

The maneuver area, located 80 miles north of Fort Richardson, was 45 miles long and 16 miles wide. The densely wooded terrain was generally flat, although the eastern part was broken and rather rough. The trees, mostly fir and birch, were small but closely packed with much deadfall. There were some open areas of tundra, a number of frozen lakes and several streams, some 75 feet wide.

MANEUVER activities commenced at midnight 9 February. Although his mission was that of defending an airstrip and supply point, the 2/503 commander decided to move three line companies as rapidly as possible to positions some 17 miles north of the initial assembly area at Willow Creek.

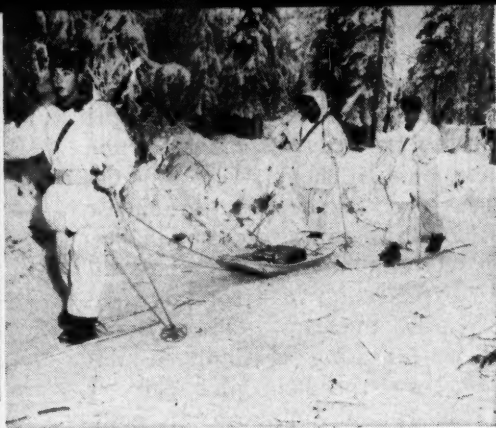
Since Aggressor possessed a nuclear capability with the Honest

John rocket, he reasoned that his best bet would be to contain the enemy beyond the range of the weapon. He held two companies in reserve, one deployed in defense of the landing strip, the other prepared to mount a helicopter assault in exploitation of a contemplated friendly nuclear attack by the 2/503 CT using the Chopper John concept—the helicopter delivery of an Honest John with its lightweight launcher.

Both friendly and Aggressor troops faced a basic problem—how to move military forces across a trackless wilderness under 18 to 24 inches of snow, and then supply them. Various approaches met with varying success. The greatest speed was achieved with skis. Supply by Weasel was unsatisfactory, for that little vehicle could not cope with the dense overgrowth. Other companies used T59 personnel carriers or M41 tanks to butt paths through the woods. This was a rough, noisy, slow endeavor, very hard on equipment, but it did produce a road of sorts which bulldozers improved later.

On the first day of the exercise, heavy fog prevented aerial reconnaissance, even by helicopters, so the columns were blind, led only by compass. I flew a helicopter over the entire area the next day; the traces of the moving columns indicated their blindness, for one could see where they had fought their way through tangled woods close to frozen lakes or open areas where the going would have been relatively easy.

The 2/503 performed well, the primary reason for their success being the physical conditioning normal to good parachute troops



Paratroopers move out along one of the few roads. Below, they make camp in the dense underbrush that marked the whole area.



At Fort Richardson the combat team trained for four weeks in rugged terrain and extreme cold to polish snowshoe and ski techniques.



plus their preliminary acclimatization. During the initial advance one company on skis, moving through woods and over frozen muskeg, covered 17 miles in 15 hours.

The commander of 2/503 used his aircraft well. Wherever possible commanders were taken aloft by H-13 helicopter and allowed to study the routes of advance, an obvious help to them. Logistical support, exceedingly difficult on the ground, was greatly facilitated by use of the H-21 helicopter.

Small personnel drops and helicopter-borne operations enabled the 2/503 CT to worry Aggressor and to collect considerable information about enemy movements. The Chopper John also was successfully positioned by H-21 helicopter, thus facilitating effective employment of this weapon.

Caribou Creek, I would say, proved two main points—that troops well-trained and conditioned in temperate climates can be converted to effective cold weather forces with about two weeks of special instruction and acclimatization; and that helicopters provide the greatest hope in our attempt to solve the enormous problems of mobility and supply in the sub-Arctic.

Tropic Action

AT THE other extreme, Banyan Tree was a joint Army-Air Force exercise, a controlled maneuver involving the merging of STRAC units and troop carrier elements of an Air Force Composite Strike Force for an airborne operation on a distant target.

The exercise consisted of a non-stop flight from Fort Bragg fol-

No major airborne assaults were launched but many small raiding patrols harassed Aggressor, gained vital information for defenders.

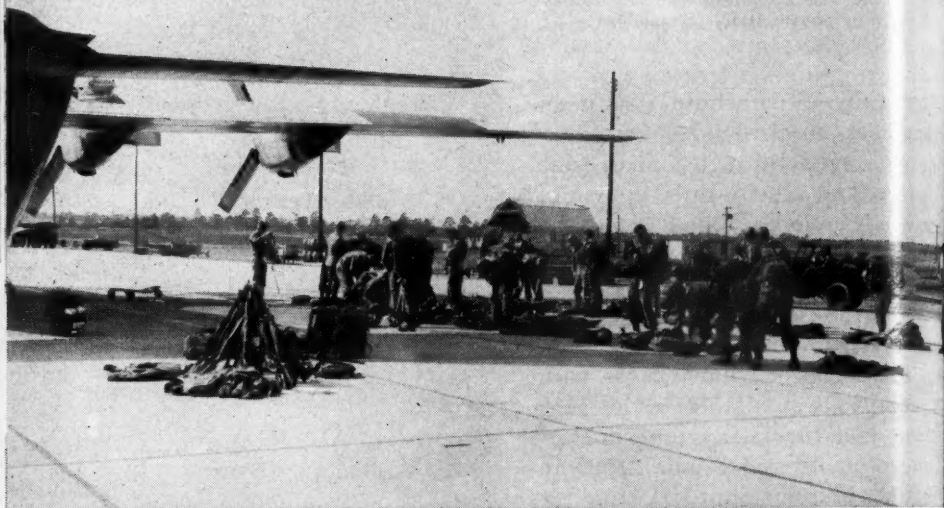
lowed by a parachute assault in Panama, an air-landed reinforcement staged through Canal Zone bases, and then three days of ground action. The basic Army unit was the Second Airborne Battle Group Combat Team, 501st Infantry. Aggressor force was the First Battle Group, 20th Infantry.

The airborne combat team, with a composite strength of about 1450 men, had practically the same reinforcements as had the 2/503 in Alaska, plus parachute packing personnel and an Air Force forward flight controller. Support provided by the Air Force included 23 C-130s (for parachutists and heavy drop); 50 C-123s (for air landing); 16 F-100s (for sorties); 12 B-57s (for sorties, pre-planned and immediate missions); and 10 KB-50s.

Mission of the task force was to reinforce U. S. Army Caribbean forces fighting an Aggressor who had launched a surprise submarine missile attack and inflicted serious damage on the Canal Zone and U. S. Forces. The enemy had then landed a naval battalion near Rio Hato, and was proceeding toward the Canal to take physical possession.

Upon arrival in the Panama area, the U. S. task force was to come under command of Commander in Chief, Caribbean, later reverting to USCONARC control at mission's end. This, then, was the purpose of Banyan Tree—to test the feasibility of promptly reinforcing the Canal Zone with a STRAC-TAC force from CONUS.





Paratroopers of Second Airborne Battle Group, 501st Infantry, fit their chutes before entering planes that carried them non-stop to jump against Aggressor who had "invaded" Panama Canal area during Exercise Banyan Tree.

Deploying Forces

THE operation began on 15 February with the departure of 25 C-123s, loaded with vehicles and other equipment, for the Key West Naval Station, a staging area enroute to the Canal Zone. These were followed the next day by twenty-five more. The aircraft were used in the air-landed portion of the problem, and were moved in stages to Panama because of their limited range.

The battle group combat team started marshalling at Fort Bragg on D-2, and completed heavy drop rigging and equipment loading by last light on D-1. Personnel were loaded by 2400 hours D-1 (17 February); first aircraft take-off was at 0030. I personally was "free-loading" on the lead aircraft; drop time was scheduled at Rio Hato, Panama, at 0730 hours on 19 February.

I believe I went out the door within 10 seconds of the prescribed time, a remarkably accurate bit of flight planning and execution by the Ninth Air Force. The personnel drop was closely followed by equipment from three C-130s.

Close air support of the exercise was provided by F-100 Cs of the 4th Tactical Fighter Wing, and B-57s of the 345th Bomb Wing. During the exercise the F-100s were based at Homestead Air Force Base, Florida, necessitating refueling by KB-50J tankers operating from Guantanamo Naval Air Station while enroute to and returning from strikes on the maneuver area. The B-57s were based during the exercise at Howard Air Force Base, Canal Zone. Aggressor was provided token air support by one T-33 aircraft from Howard.

Pre-planned and immediate mis-

sions were requested by the combat team through the forward element of the Army Operation Center (TAOC) which passed the requests to the forward element of the Air Force Air Support Operation Center (ASOC), both located in the maneuver area. Air missions were relayed back to the main operation centers at Fort Amador, Canal Zone, where the TAOC and the Combat Operation Center/ASOC occupied adjacent locations. Operating with the battle group combat team was a Forward Air Controller of the 4th Tactical Fighter Wing.

Two C-130s did not participate in the personnel drop because of mechanical trouble enroute. One landed at Homestead AFB, Florida, and another had to return to Pope Air Force Base where troops and equipment were reloaded on a spare aircraft. A possible solution to such a mischance is to have spare aircraft *with* the main column; thus an exchange might be effected at a nearby air base with minimum loss of time, and less risk of losing key personnel from the assault force.

While C-130s that do not abort are well suited for this length flight, the number provided for Banyan Tree was inadequate; the combat team was forced to leave more than 150 personnel and some equipment behind.

The troops inevitably felt some fatigue from the seven-hour flight in close quarters, but this was not a serious difficulty because the air at 25,000 feet was as usual smooth.

One noncom was lost by falling out of the door (probably due to the wind force striking his protruding GP bag, and dragging him

out) while an estimated four miles off shore.

Load-planning problems were encountered with the C-123 aircraft, since load limits varied according to the amount of navigational equipment aboard. Some had limitations of 6500 pounds, others 7300 pounds, making it difficult to plan loads in advance.

Assault Phase

ABOUT 30 minutes after the heavy drop, the assault landing commenced. Fifty C-123s landed on the Rio Hato strip, newly secured by the parachute elements. Included in the assault landing were 1/4-ton and 3/4-ton vehicles, mechanical mules, an H-13 helicopter, a Chopper John section complete, 105mm howitzers, 4.2 mortars, and jeep-mounted 106mm anti-tank rifles. Two C-123 resupply-evacuation missions were flown on D-day, and three on D+1.

With initial objectives seized and consolidated on D-day, the plan called for the combat team to continue its attack on D+1 and, on D+2, to withdraw tactically by air a two-company task force for a special mission in the vicinity of the Canal Zone.

Aggressor had quickly created an amazing number of obstacles around the drop zone. Roads were cratered, bridges blown, and defensive positions very well dug in and protected by elaborate and extensive wire entanglements.

The maneuver terrain was not very attractive. The immediate vicinity of the drop zone was flat, with numerous erosion ditches and patches of low scrub trees and brush. A low grass had been burnt



Climaxing a seven-hour flight, troopers leap into action in Panama to fight over terrain that severely tested men and equipment.

away. In the direction of the battle group attack the ground changed rapidly to broken terrain, the hills becoming higher and more precipitous as one went north. Vehicular travel was possible only over simple tracks deep in dust. Tracks were winding, with numerous short steep grades, and in many cases followed knife-edge ridges between hills.

Daylight weather was extremely hot but nights were cool. The hot humid weather caused a number of cases of heat exhaustion. The 2/501 CT nevertheless worked out its problems with the energy and initiative characteristic of well-trained and physically conditioned troops.

The mission assigned it required the battle group to secure its own drop zone, seize and secure the paved Rio Hato air strip, and thereafter proceed north to destroy the Aggressor forces. For a number of reasons the Exercise Director required the action to follow a scenario; one cannot, therefore,

boast of the fact that the battle group carried all its objectives, but it can be said that tactics were sound and energetically applied under extremely difficult physical conditions.

All actions proceeded on schedule and the withdrawal was accomplished smoothly in the early morning of D+2. This was followed by a successful repulse of an Aggressor counterattack and, later in the morning, the termination of the exercise. The remainder of the combat team was then withdrawn by air to the Canal Zone.

In Retrospect

ATOMIC weapons were included in the exercise scenario, three for delivery by supporting aircraft, and six for the 762mm Rocket. The Chopper John was found to be rather slow in setting up, and limited and slow in traverse.

A detachment of transport helicopters, it must be recognized, would have been particularly valuable to the battle group. The

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rough terrain had been made more difficult by the remarkably elaborate artificial obstacles emplaced by the Aggressors. In these circumstances, had the 501 had available sufficient helicopters to move wide around the enemy's flank to emplace troops in his rear, the situation could probably have been brought to a conclusion by noon of the first day. Actually our Division had tried to persuade the Navy to carry 10 of our H-34s to Rio Hato on a small carrier, but this effort was unsuccessful.

ALL subsequent exercises involving STRAC units in similar missions should contemplate as a high priority measure the pre-placing of helicopters in the area. Operationally this also makes good sense. Most crises do not arise overnight, and in anticipation of an actual commitment of one of our units it should usually be possible to send

transport and reconnaissance helicopters to a nearby port, thence to be carried to within 100 miles or so of any threatened area. From such a position the carrier could move in closer, when H hour approached, to launch the choppers into the objective area in coordination with the parachute assault.

SUCH exercises involving joint participation of all services will yield very beneficial results should circumstances dictate sudden actual employment of our forces in a conflict less than total. As part of the Strategic Army Corps, one of the basic jobs of the 82d Airborne Division is to serve as a deterrent to aggression, through readiness. Successful execution of Caribou Creek and Banyan Tree has shown that the Division, within the limitations of personnel and equipment imposed on it, can fulfill its battle mission effectively.

Quickly, they set up their weapons like this 4.2 mortar, left, which had been air dropped. Then through dust and debilitating heat they pushed on to strike the high ground held by determined Aggressor forces threatening the Canal.





An appraisal in the light of h-

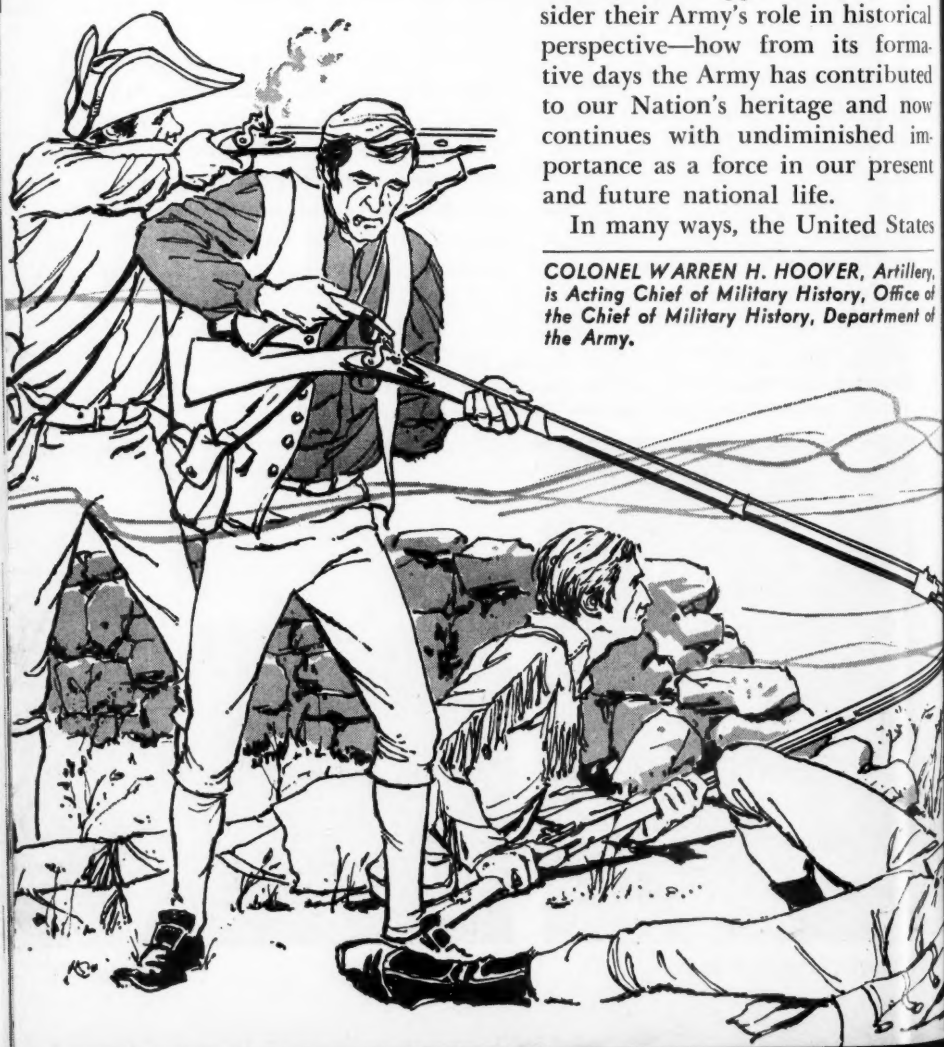
Our Army

Colonel Warren H. Hoover

ON 14 JUNE the United States Army was 184 years old. The occasion provides soldiers and citizens renewed opportunity to consider their Army's role in historical perspective—how from its formative days the Army has contributed to our Nation's heritage and now continues with undiminished importance as a force in our present and future national life.

In many ways, the United States

COLONEL WARREN H. HOOVER, Artillery, is Acting Chief of Military History, Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army.



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Army's Heritage

Army's first year, 1775, was its most trying one. Inaugurated as the Continental Army, it had to be organized and molded into a fighting unit *after* the war had begun. "The shot heard round the world" on Lexington green did not call forth an effective fighting force, but simply a gathering of angry armed citizens. Militia and Minute Men from all the New England colonies rushed patriotically to besiege the Redcoats in Boston, but patriotic fervor had to be harnessed before a Continental Army could take shape.

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Our Army's Heritage

Leaders of the individual New England colonies began to organize their forces and supply them. But they soon recognized that the task was too big. They could neither provide a unified command for the motley forces in being, nor draw on the resources of their sister colonies to the southward, where the British march to Concord had also excited the passions of a liberty-loving people.

The New England Army, a conglomeration of poorly equipped volunteers under the loose control of several commanders, gave a remarkably good account of itself at Bunker Hill. Yet, even before the battle, Massachusetts had already petitioned the Continental Congress to "adopt" this army and make it a national one.

Congress moved hesitantly. Its members had come to Philadelphia to discuss measures for securing American rights within the British Empire, not to lead an armed revolt. They had to take cognizance of the "clash of resounding arms," nonetheless. If Britain sought to enforce its will by force then force must be used to oppose it. Yet it had to be the force of the united colonies, not solely New England.

There is no recorded *Resolve* of the Congress to "adopt" the New England Army, though historians suggest that one passed unrecorded on 14 June 1775. We do know that on that day Congress voted to raise ten companies of riflemen—six from Pennsylvania, two each from Virginia and Maryland—in the Continental service "to join the Army near Boston, to be there employed as light infantry, under the command of the chief Officer of that Army."

The next day, 15 June 1775, the Congress proceeded to choose that "Chief Officer." George Washington, a Virginia planter and Colonel of Militia, was elected unanimously to the post of Commander-in-Chief, a selection so fortunate that our military history and national existence literally hinge upon the event.

Washington's appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the whole army at Boston gives ample evidence that the Continental Congress did in fact adopt the New England Army. Yet the *Resolve* of 14 June must be taken as the Army's birth certificate. These were the first men to be enlisted in the Continental service as opposed to that of the various individual colonies. One of Washington's most difficult tasks when he assumed command was to enlist the men of the New England Army into the Continental service and thus transform the whole army into a national force.

The success at Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill had created a dangerous legend, that has persisted through our history, that untrained citizens without formal discipline were the equal of professional soldiers. Washington knew better. "A mixed multitude of people here," he wrote on taking command 3 July 1775, "under very little discipline, order, or government."

His rosters showed some 16,000 men, untrained and poorly equipped. They faced a professional force, much smaller it is true, but compact in organization, well-officered, and possessing the best equipment of the time. Behind them the British ruled the

Battle of Lexington and Concord in April 1775 unleashed patriotic fervor that Gen. Washington later had to mold into an Army.



seas, enabling them to reinforce Boston at will and shift troops to any portion of the American coast.

Washington's task was twofold: to create out of his "mixed multitude" a cohesive force capable of driving the existing British Army from Boston; and then to meet it, reinforced, on any other field the British, with superior mobility, might choose. He meant to give substance to the cry: "If they mean to have war, let it begin here."

The Army Acquires a Soul

"THE stature of an Army increases and we think of it not as a fighting machine only, but as an integral and essential part of the Government of the nation. We realize that it is not a mere aggregation of men, not even an aggregation of regiments. It has a soul of its own, over and above the souls of its component individuals."

"The United States Army in War and Peace,"
Col. Oliver Lyman Spaulding, 1937, G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Washington had the task of creating a "soul" in the newly-born Continental Army, and of nurturing it. In his own mind it was very largely a problem of harnessing the patriotic fervor that Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill had unleashed. "Discipline,"

he wrote, "is the soul of an army." It was with the idea of inculcating discipline, of making it clear that the liberty the people desired could only be bought at the price of individual sacrifice, that Washington undertook the molding of the Army at Boston.

It was no easy task. While inculcating discipline and order, the new commander had simultaneously to persuade the men to enlist in the Continental service for the next year, gather supplies, and maintain the siege of Boston. As he rode the lines around Boston, the fundamental needs of the Army became plainer every day. Secure fortifications, accurate intelligence, good organization, provisions of all kinds, and accounts of supply and personnel strength demanded his immediate attention. "The abuses in this army, I fear, are considerable," he wrote, "and the new modelling of it, in the face of the enemy, from whom we every hour expect an attack, is exceedingly difficult and dangerous."

Yet model it he did. Year's end, 1775, saw a measure of success. A Continental Line, enlisted for the next year, had taken shape, even if

Our Army's Heritage

the number of volunteers was far smaller than either the Commander-in-Chief or Congress asked. Officers and men had begun to learn their duties under a system where punishment for infraction of rules played as important a part as exhortation and appeal to patriotic duty. Supplies, too, were gathered and in March 1776, the British were forced to evacuate Boston.

The Army Gets a Country

THE great tragedy was that the first American Army was enlisted only for one year in the delusion that the conflict was to be a short one. It was not until the following year—1776—that the new army got its great and enduring mission. On 4 July 1776 the Declaration of Independence proclaimed to the world that the thirteen colonies “are and of right ought to be free and independent States.” Thus was born a new nation “conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.”

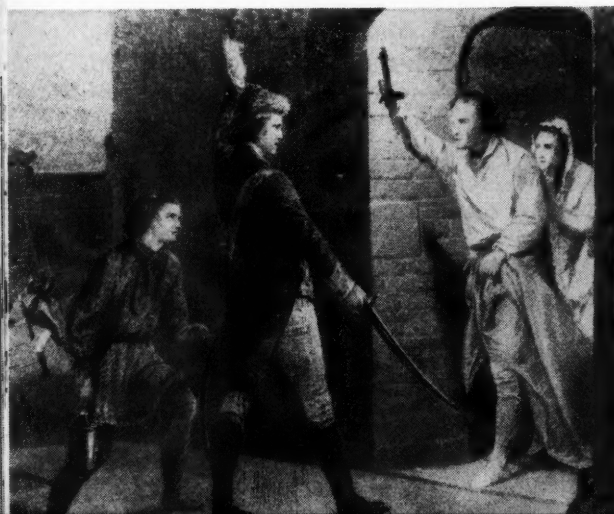
Concurrently the Continental Army got a mission, first, of securing the independence so pro-

claimed and then of defending it against all enemies—a mission it has passed on to its successors. To carry out this mission the Army had to be reborn at the end of 1776, when in the face of defeat in and retreat from New York, men had to be enlisted under new terms—for three years or the duration of the war. The spirits of the patriots lagged. “These are the times,” wrote Thomas Paine, “that try men’s souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country.”

Washington and the small band of Continentals who remained with him proved they were neither “summer soldiers” nor “sunshine patriots.” The daring crossing of the Delaware on Christmas night 1776 and the march through the snow to surprise victory at Trenton revived flagging patriot spirits. The ensuing *coup* at Princeton forced the British to fall back on the City of New York.

Crucible of Valley Forge

TRENTON and Princeton insured that the Army born at Boston would survive. But a long



From Fort Ticonderoga, taken by Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys, came much-needed artillery for the Army in the siege of Boston.

In the bitter cold of Valley Forge, Baron von Steuben personally drilled the shivering hard core of troops to create a trained Army.



endurance test lay ahead, of summers of hard marching and fighting, followed by winters of suffering, nakedness, and starvation. In this trial, Valley Forge stands out as the crucible in the making of the United States Army.

After defeat in his Campaign of 1777 and the loss of Philadelphia, Washington wintered in Valley Forge. It was a readily defensible position which blocked any further British advance into the interior. There the Continental Army was soon in desperate circumstances. About one-half of the men had no shoes or stockings, while many had no pants or blankets. Weeks passed when there was no meat, and a thin soup constituted the main course three times a day. Not until well into January 1778 did the shivering army get out of its tattered tents and into log huts.

There were, of course, desertions and in the end but 6000 men—the hard core of the Continentals—remained. It was a measure of the devotion of these men that the Continental Army emerged from Valley Forge a stronger instrument.

Much of this was due to the efforts of an ex-Prussian officer, Baron Friedrich Wilhelm Von

Steuben, who arrived at Valley Forge in February 1778. A master of the current body of professional military knowledge of European armies, Von Steuben was appointed Inspector General. He drilled into the Continentals a new precision and competence in organized movement, firing, and the use of the bayonet. He composed a special manual of arms, placed it in the hands of each regimental commander, and backed up his "Instructions" with a vocabulary of profanity in several tongues.

In inculcating European discipline, the Prussian was not unmindful of the nature of his subjects. "The genius of this people is that one must first explain—and then give the order." It is a curious fact that it was a Prussian, trained in the iron discipline of Frederick the Great, who managed to combine the American soldier's willingness to fight for a cause with the need for discipline and order necessary to accomplish significant military results. In a very real sense this was the soul of the Continental Army—the spirit it has passed on to the U. S. Army of today.

On the Army's next birthday, Von Steuben had the satisfaction



The Army that forced Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown was very different from the untrained bands Washington found at Boston.

of watching regiments leave Valley Forge with precision and confidence. Thereafter, Continentals would be equal to the task of meeting equal numbers of British soldiers on even terms.

THE story of the next five years is not without stained pages. The Army had traitors, a major mutiny, a cabal, and the threat of fratricidal war. Washington faced each crisis, and demanded consideration from the Nation and Congress to put their house in order. Adjustments were made, the Army was mollified, discipline restored, and morale regained.

In 1779 and 1780 the British carried the war to the South, and Nathanael Greene, Washington's *alter ego*, repeated some of the finest maneuvers of the Revolution, reminiscent of the Jersey campaign in 1776. Greene's words, "We fight, get beaten, rise, and fight again," have been highlighted in many Army birthday messages. With such a spirit, in October 1781, Washington and Greene, together with the French, pinned down Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Now the American Army before

Yorktown was nearly a decade removed from Boston. It was Washington's finest hour when Cornwallis surrendered, just four years after Burgoyne had yielded up his sword. Because of Yorktown the British cabinet fell; Parliament terminated further campaigning and called for negotiations. The new Nation with an Army behind it dictated the peace in 1783. Its work well done, the Continental Army passed into history, leaving behind many fine traditions.

Of the many honored traditions passed down by the Continentals, none was more important than Washington's renunciation of dictatorship—the Army should be the servant, not the master of people.

THE sweat and blood of the Continental Army made possible our Nation, which the Army has helped sustain. While strength, organization, weapons and dress have changed through the years, the mission—defense of the Nation—remains the same. Today, ours is the task of insuring the effectiveness of that mission, and of passing on, enriched and enlarged, the tradition that was passed on to us.

Keeping Current With the

CONTEMPORARY MILITARY READING PROGRAM

A synopsis of selected books included in the Army Contemporary Military Reading List of professional interest to Army members.

INSIDE RUSSIA TODAY by John Gunther, Harper and Brothers, 1958, 550 pp. \$5.95.

Following the pattern of *Inside U.S.A.*, this book gives a picture, in the author's words, of "this cumbrous, slippery giant that is Russia," with all its evolving strains and issues since the death of Stalin.

POWER AND POLICY by Thomas K. Finletter, Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1954, 408 pp. \$5.

In this book, the former Secretary of the Air Force attempts to interrelate foreign policy and military policy in the hydrogen age, pointing toward conclusions as to the kind and quantity of armed forces a nation needs in order to back up its foreign policy objectives.

GUIDED MISSILES IN WAR AND PEACE by Nels August Parson, Harvard University Press, 161 pp. \$3.50.

The author tells how guided missiles came into being, how they fly, are guided and powered. He also discusses their influence on air, naval and land combat operations, and outlines peacetime potentialities of missiles.

Economic Mobilization History

The Office of the Chief of Military History has published "*The Army and Economic Mobilization*," 39th volume in the "United States Army in World War II" series and fifth in the War Department subseries. Written by R. Elberton Smith, now an economist for the International Cooperation Administration, the new volume sets forth the basic problems encountered by the War Department, cooperating with other governmental agencies, in carrying out the nation-wide program of economic mobilization. Cloth bound, it contains 749 pages with photographs, charts, tables and index, and sells for \$5.25 from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

New Issue "Army Almanac"

A 1959 commercial version of *The Army Almanac*—originally issued by the Armed Forces Information School in 1950—has been placed on sale by the Stackpole Publishing Co., Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Completely changed in format from that originally sold through the Government Printing Office, the new *Almanac* is intended for reading as well as reference. It includes a condensed account of all military actions in which the U. S. Army has fought. The last chapter is a compilation from reports of the seven technical services, telling the part that the Army has played in such activities as the U. S. Weather Service, disaster relief, and civil works. History and mission of the combat arms and service forces are covered in detail.

Charles L. Allen

Uncle Sam's Army Can Help a Man



The eldest son of our household received his notice to report for induction into the Army some weeks ago. At such a time many thoughts come into the parents' minds, such as those stories of treatment the boys received in the service. Stories of cruel and inhuman of tough sergeants who mistreat the boys and use all manner of vile profanity are heard often.

Mama and I drove him down to the induction center that morning. It was not an easy time for any of us. He was leaving a job which he liked and held much promise for the future. His parents wondered what harm the Army life might do to him. As he disappeared into the building mama had to blow her nose an extra amount. She seemed to have a bad cold. In fact, I had a touch of a cold myself.

During the past several weeks a few short notes have come from him. Not as many as we would have liked. He said he was so busy he didn't have time to write much. His notes never went into much detail. A couple of times he needed a little extra money. I have heard that before. But we at home have wondered and have been a bit anxious.

The other day he came home unexpectedly. He got a two-day pass, got a ride to Atlanta and here he was. Now we would hear all the gruesome hardship details firsthand. We were prepared to be shocked — and we were, but

not exactly as we expected.

To begin with, he looked better physically than ever before in his life. He stood up straighter, his muscles were harder, his skin was healthier looking. We asked about the food and he said, "It's O.K." At supper he mentioned that the Army grits were better than mama's. He complained some about having to get up so early in the morning but it had not hurt him.

We talked about what he would be doing after basic training. I was delighted with the way he had been considered and the manner in which a lieutenant had advised him. Instead of the time spent in the Army being wasted, the experiences and opportunities there will add much to his preparation for life.

Mama and I have decided that the Army will not hurt our boy. We think it will help him in many ways and we are not worried about him. In fact, we are glad for him to be there.

Maybe this will relieve some of the fears of some other parents.

From the
Atlanta Constitution

At Infantry Training Centers, emphasis is on

TRAINING FOR MANHOOD

Major General Earl C. Bergquist

WHENEVER articles such as this come to our attention—and they do so with increasing frequency lately—we at this Army Training Center are naturally always pleased, yet at the same time surprised.

We are surprised not because somebody has said something good about the Army and our own particular work, but because such good things should be considered sufficiently out of the ordinary to be newsworthy. To us, it is so obvious that thousands of sons of men like the Rev. Charles L. Allen “looked better physically than ever” or that “the experiences and opportunities there will add much to his preparation for life.” Increasing the

physical welfare of thousands of these young men, feeding and housing them properly, attending to their religious welfare, advising and preparing them mentally for a better future as citizens—all that is the business of Army Training Centers, of which Fort Dix is a typical one.

The fact that we perform this business well is demonstrated by the occasional columns or the many letters we receive from parents. Conversely, we also feel that the very fact that the stories of alleged “cruel and inhuman treatment the boys received” are given heavy news coverage actually is a tribute to our activities—because it is an axiom of journalism that the unusual makes news. If

MAJ. GEN. EARL C. BERGQUIST

Commanding General

U. S. Army Training Center, Infantry

Fort Dix, New Jersey



Training for Manhood

such instances were not unusual, they would not be played up. Then, too, the fact that the Army takes quick action in such cases further demonstrates that the Army wants no part of occasional lapses from the ordinary and the good.

However, the fact that the soldier in this particular instance did not give many details of his Army life when he wrote home, is of considerable significance to us who are charged with his training. One thing that may be inferred is that, to him, and undoubtedly to the vast majority of trainees, the changeover from civilian life is not nearly so difficult in actuality as in

prospect. Otherwise the letters would certainly reflect the difficulties that so many parents fear the youngsters are going to encounter.

On the other hand, the very fact that not much detail is provided may well be an indication to us that we are not telling our story with sufficient emphasis, either to the young men or to their parents. Otherwise the letters would do more to explain what is happening to the men—and apprehensions of parents like Mr. and Mrs. Allen would not be so widespread originally and would be more quickly alleviated after their sons were in the service.

"AT HOME" — ON POST

THE trainee assigned to a modern Army Training Center learns that the post is, after all, no strange, totally different sort of place offering a completely new and different way of life. For while he may live in a barracks instead of his own home and while his job may be vastly different from his civilian pursuits, the post itself actually resembles closely any modern American city or town.

At Fort Dix, New Jersey, for instance, as typical of such Army installations, are churches, fire houses, police station, hospitals, radio station, shops, supermarkets, recreation centers, libraries, a modern school, theaters, clubs, restaurants (although they may be called mess halls), transportation and telephone systems, guest houses for visitors, water and sewage systems, garbage collection service.

True, the government of such a "city" is not performed by a council and mayor, for obviously it must be a military command, but the relationship of the post commander to the management of these facilities is very similar. Assisting the commander are a chief of staff and his deputy, a personnel officer, an intelligence officer, a plans and operations officer and a supply officer. Under their direction the permanent troops pay out the monthly checks to both military and civilian em-

ployees, publish a weekly newspaper, serve the food in mess halls, drive buses and trucks, carry on religious services, drive the fire engines, police the streets, provide medical treatment, supervise educational and recreational facilities, and otherwise guide the administrative job.

This vast military "city" of 32,606 acres, with a population of more than 40,000, has paved roads that cut the area into blocks, with dirt roads running into the training areas. Miles of railroad tracks cut through the reservation.

A modern school serves the more than 1,500 children of military personnel living on the post. Educational opportunities abound for the servicemen, too, through United States Armed Forces Institute (USAFI). Group study classes also are available through cooperation of nearby colleges and universities, while various shops teach arts and crafts.

Chaplains of all major religious faiths serve at 13 chapels on the post. There also is a chapel in the post hospital.

Four dental clinics serve troop needs. A nine-story 500-bed hospital now is under construction. In the present post hospital is a radio station, WFDH, which broadcasts a great variety of entertainment to rooms and wards. The station is staffed with military personnel.

At Fort Dix a constant effort is made to let the trainee know what is happening to him—and to have him tell his family about it. Troops are encouraged to invite families for visits, and each weekend some ten thousand relatives and friends of the men respond. Rare indeed is the parent who departs unimpressed with the quality of training and the personal care received by our soldiers. It is always a rewarding experience to receive letters advising us that preconceived notions about life on an Army post have been dispelled as the result of these visits.

Yet as has been seen, much more

may still be done to give parents the story of what is happening to their sons. Actually there should be no more wrench to a household when a young man leaves for his Army training than if he were going away to school. For in reality the training he receives is designed as an integral part of his higher education, and if properly understood in its perspective, it should be regarded as a graduation into manhood, an experience that will be invaluable to the individual.

The military training is, of course, designed primarily to provide tough-bodied, alert-minded men for the protection of the

In the main library are more than 47,000 books, and 350 magazines are received. There are four branches of the post library, three in the various service clubs and one in the hospital.

Scores of recreation centers are used by both military personnel and their families during off-duty hours. Organized and supervised athletic programs include basketball, baseball, football, bowling, tennis, boxing, badminton, track and field, volleyball and others. A large self-supporting golf course is maintained. Several swimming pools are also provided.

Five theaters operate on the post, with a new half million dollar one recently completed. Latest movies are shown daily.

Because of the size of the post, taxi service is available. Use of cabs is heavy on weekends when visitors flock in.

Several outdoor picnic groves are available—and again they are in heavy use when visitors arrive on the week-ends. On Armed Forces Day still more visitors throng to Fort Dix.

The 19th Army Band and the 173d Army Band are stationed at the post. The two bands participate in concerts in nearby communities. Special Service projects also include several radio shows written and produced by post personnel.

When families, relatives and friends of

trainees visit the post, they may stay at one of the two guest houses. There also are barber shops, beauty shops, a bank.

The American Red Cross maintains a chapter. Even legal assistance is offered for personnel who may have a problem. As in any city, there is a "jail"—but this one includes a chapel. On the average, only 10 percent of the prisoners in the stockade are from Fort Dix itself. Most are military personnel from elsewhere who have been apprehended in the area.

Leaders at Fort Dix take a personal interest in each individual, even though these total many thousands continually coming and going. Major General Earl C. Bergquist, Commanding General of the Training Center, communicates with the family of every man assigned for training. He also personally counsels all newcomers at an intensive orientation program. The new men receive the same personal attention from regimental, battalion and company commanders. The individual is treated as a person, not as a robot or cog in a huge impersonal military machine—but at the same time, one trainee is never treated differently than another.

The 41 year old post continues to grow, and today stands as one of the most important, if not the largest, "cities" in the state of New Jersey.

Training for Manhood

country. It is not intended to be soft, slipshod, or easy. The Army would be remiss in its duty to the Nation and to the individual if it failed to train each man how to fight, how to survive nature's elements, and how to adapt his thinking and personal habits to military group living. To field a poorly trained Army in time of actual war—to send poorly trained, poorly equipped men into battle—would endanger the lives of the individual and the very existence of our Nation. Training is realistic—but safety is always stressed.

Primarily, therefore, the Army puts every recruit through Infantry training to provide all of the basic skills that each soldier must acquire. Every man must be able to fight as an Infantryman if the military situation dictates, regardless of whether he later becomes a clerk, a cook, a tanker, or a typist, or whatever his specialty may be.

To this end, the Army maintains three Infantry training centers. Besides the one here at Fort Dix, they are located at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, and Fort Ord, California. Basic training also is conducted at the Armor Training Center, Fort Knox, Kentucky, and at the Engineer Training Center, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

The latter training centers also provide certain specialized training in their designated fields—but before the soldier takes specialized training, he is trained as an Infantryman.

HERE at Fort Dix, men are received from the Northeastern section of the United States for an eight-week period of basic training. At the end of this period, the

neophyte soldier has a thorough knowledge of rudimentary Infantry techniques and is ready to begin advanced training, either in the combat arms or in specialist courses. In the case of volunteers serving their six months of active duty under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, basic combat training for the infantryman is followed with another eight weeks of advanced individual training, then six weeks of basic unit training at platoon and company level.

For the young draftee who has just completed his eight weeks of basic combat training, there are three possible courses of future training—continuation of Infantry through Advanced Individual Training; instruction at one of the common specialist schools or in one of the many Army Service Schools; when specially qualified, immediate on-the-job training in one of the many special or technical staff sections of Fort Dix or some other military installation.

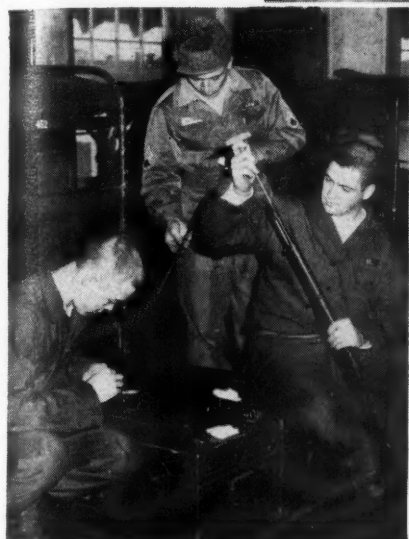
For the 3,000 soldiers who complete their basic training each month here, the system of instruction plays a vital role. The program operates on three levels, using a modified committee system.

A Training Center Faculty conducts instruction in specialized subjects where advantage is gained by concentrating a few well-qualified instructors in such subjects as Chemical, Biological and Radiological Warfare, Land Mine Warfare, and the Infiltration Course.

Regimental Training committees instruct in some general subjects and in weapons training, thereby achieving a standard course of instruction in Infantry weapons.

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**"He stood up
straighter, his
muscles were
harder, his skin
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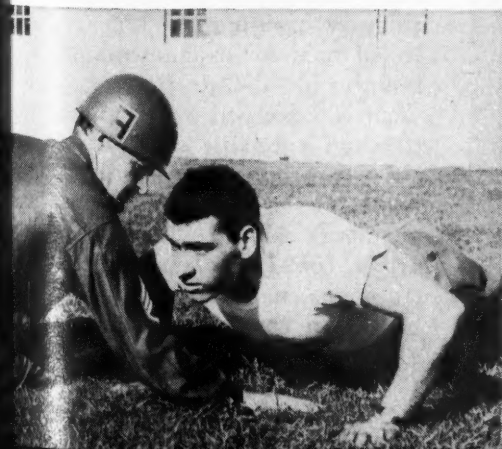


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**At Infantry Training Centers, he and others
like him from all over the Nation learn to
use the basic weapons of a soldier. They take
physical training courses that enable them...**

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**... to stand up straighter. Besides learning
to care for themselves in the field, they
receive training needed to survive, fight
and win against any aggressor.**





"To field a poorly trained Army—to send poorly trained, poorly equipped men into battle—would endanger the lives of the individuals and the existence of our Nation."



The third stage of instruction is conducted at company level. The company retains responsibility for teaching dismounted drill, physical training, discipline and the many other fundamentals so essential to the new soldier.

Four of the five training regiments maintained here conduct basic training and also Advanced Infantry training to prepare selected men for assignments as Infantrymen. A fifth training regiment is concerned with training in common specialist subjects essential to the Army—mechanics helper, basic administration, radio operator, supply, light vehicle driver, cook, field communications crewman, chaplain's assistant, and bandsman courses. This Specialist



While training is tough and realistic, safety is emphasized. Besides regular medical care such as preventive shots, men learn first aid, how to protect themselves in the field.

Training Regiment also includes the Fort Dix Noncommissioned Officer Academy.

Training the men who do the training, insuring that they are of high caliber, that they know their jobs and how to teach them, is of course also basic to each Infantry Training Center. Many of our permanent party personnel live in neighboring civilian communities, and we insist that they be good citizens of these communities. We encourage participation in community activity. We also invite members of the communities to join us in military activities at every opportunity. We have found

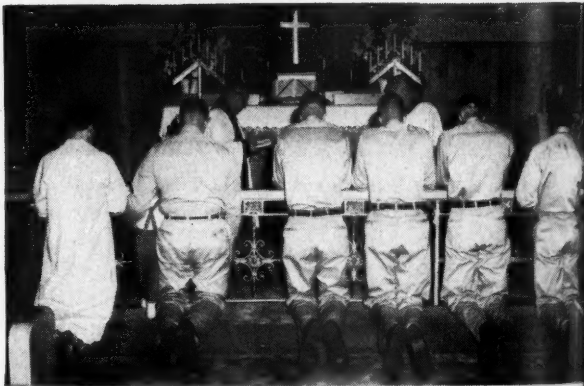
that the combination of a rigorous training program, plus the cooperative spirit of good military-civilian relationships, has been a stimulating and practical force in insuring the overall success of this Training Center.

We want Americans everywhere to recognize the value of our Infantry Training Centers and what they are accomplishing. Here, as I am sure at all other installations, our efforts extend vigorously toward offering new troops the finest Infantry training possible, while steadfastly encouraging the public's interest in and understanding of the entire Army.

"There should be no more wrench to a household when a young man leaves for Army training than if he were going away to school."



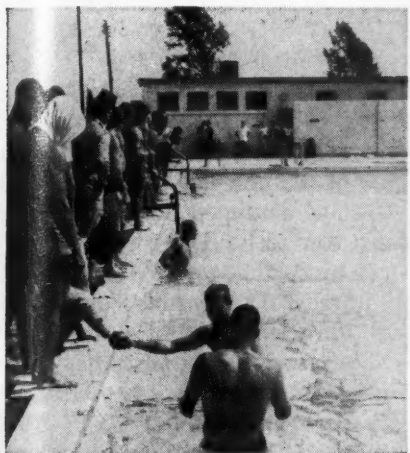
In a military post as in their home towns, families visit on week-ends; churches provide for all faiths; security is maintained by experts; libraries are available.



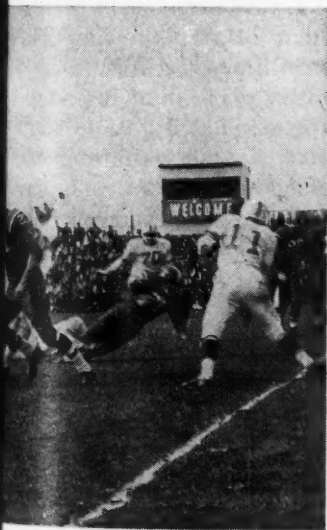
ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST

JULY

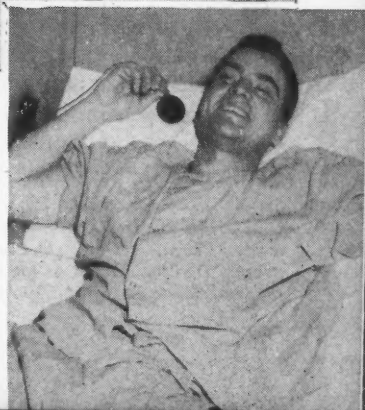
Recreational facilities in wide variety are provided for off duty hours.



Besides service club dances, swimming pools, sports program, facilities include theaters, picnic groves, band concerts, radio shows.



Staffed by military personnel, radio station WFDH is housed in post hospital, broadcasts programs of news, music direct to patients.



The story behind

A NEW STAR FOR THE FLAG

Colonel John D. Martz, Jr.

FOR the first time since 1912, the United States will officially unfurl a new flag on Independence Day, 4 July, when admission of Alaska as a state will be marked by the addition of another star to the blue union of the National Banner. The new flag will be in use only a year, since next 4 July a 50-star flag will have been adopted to signify the admission of Hawaii as a State.

Admission of Alaska brought to public attention the fact that, although Congress set forth the basic requirement for the original flag of the United States, and its modification upon admission of a new state, it did not specify details of design; nor did it specify just which governmental department or individual is responsible for modifying the design of the flag. It did specify, however, that the new flag shall come into use on the Independence Day of the year next succeeding the admission of the new state. Hence Hawaii's 50th star will not be added until 1960.

THE first changing of the flag in 47 years brought about many suggestions and caused much discussion, which finally was resolved

with the issuance on 3 January 1959 of Presidential Executive Order 10798, setting forth the design of the new flag as consisting of 49 stars arranged in seven rows, each row to be staggered.

Behind the order lay literally hundreds of suggestions and many concentrated hours of work by the Office of the Quartermaster General and especially the Heraldic Branch, Research and Engineering Division. Traditionally the President had always decided on the rearrangement of stars in the flags used by military organizations—but for many years following adoption of the original flag of 13 stars and 13 stripes, wide variations existed in flags used throughout the country outside the military service.

With proposals to admit the 49th and 50th states, considerable interest was evoked nationwide. Many suggested designs were sent to The Quartermaster General directly by individuals, while other designs which had been sent to the President, Members of Congress, and various executive departments were also forwarded to the Office of The Quartermaster General. The OQMG analyzed and cataloged all suggested designs. In 1957 and 1958 the file of suggested designs increased greatly. They came from practically every state of the Union, the District of Columbia, Alaska,

COLONEL JOHN D. MARTZ, JR., *Quartermaster Corps, is Chief, Research and Engineering Division, Office of the Quartermaster General, Department of the Army.*

Puerto Rico, and foreign countries.

After passage of the Act providing for admission of Alaska as a state, President Eisenhower on 27 September 1958 invited his three senior Cabinet officers—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles; Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson; Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy—and the Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, Mr. David E. Finley, to constitute a committee to recommend the design for the 49-star flag.

The President expressed the desire that the 49th star be incorporated in the flag in a manner most in keeping with the design used in past years. The Department of the Army was designated executive agent for the staff work.

Under provisions of Public Law 85-263, as implemented by the Secretary of the Army, the Quartermaster Corps furnishes heraldic services to all government offices and departments upon request. Besides compiling a study of the history of the flag, the Heraldic Branch analyzed over 1900 proposed designs, and prepared suggested designs for consideration of the President and his committee. Yeoman assistance was provided by the Heraldic Services Division, Quartermaster Activities, Cameron Station, Virginia. The Manufacturing Division, Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot also made several prototype flags, including the one unveiled by the President on 3 January 1959. Valuable assistance was given by The Quartermaster General, Maj. Gen. Andrew T. McNamara, and other Corps officers.

All in all, more than 1,900 designs or suggestions were received from 1,700 different sources—school

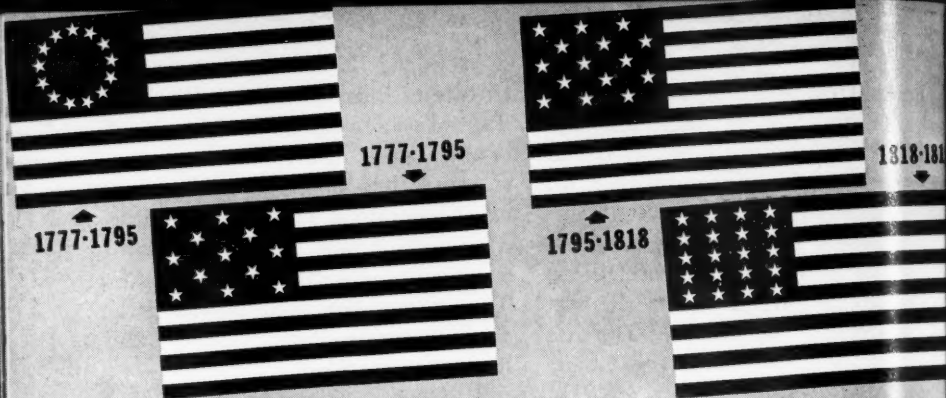
children, individuals, associations, flag manufacturers. Many, of course, were duplicates, but even so more than 600 different designs were submitted for a 49 star flag, about 400 for a 50 star flag, and some even for 51 or more stars. The suggestions indicated a great deal of imagination, interest and love of country and flag.

Many suggestions were received for use of new symbols such as the dove of peace, the Cross, the Star of David, the Coat of Arms of the United States, shields, eagles, maps and many others. Still others wished to introduce words or phrases such as "Peace," "In God We Trust," "Freedom," "*E Pluribus Unum*," "Liberty for All," or just simply "America".

Most of the suggested designs were concerned with arrangements of the 49 stars, and some included placing them in a circle, or a star within a circle, or to form the initials "U. S. A." Others wanted to form a wheel, and many suggested varying numbers of horizontal and vertical rows. Most prevalent suggestion was that the 49 stars be arranged in 7 rows of 7 stars each.

From all of these suggestions and from a study of the history and traditions of the flag, it finally was decided to recommend arrangement of the 49 stars in seven staggered rows. After some preliminary briefings of governmental and Department of Defense officials, a presentation with charts was made to President Eisenhower on 18 November 1958. The Presidential Executive Order followed.

BEHIND the work on the new flag lay much history and tradition. The basic design of the Flag of the



United States was approved by Resolution of the Continental Congress on 14 June 1777, which provided "that the Flag of the United States be 13 stripes alternate red and white, that the union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." Traditionally, red stands for hardiness and valor; white for purity and innocence; and blue for vigilance, perseverance, and justice.

No reliable documentary evidence supports the popular story that the first flag was designed by Betsy Ross, or any other known individual. While the fundamental design was described in the 1777 resolution, no details were included. Consequently, early flags had stars with five points, others had stars with six, and some had eight. The stars were often positioned at various angles. Dimensions, proportions and arrangement of stripes also were unspecified. Early flags were influenced by individual interpretation and preference. Most of the 13 star flags were made with the stars arranged in a circle; however, in many other arrangements in common use, stars appeared in rows.

Admission of Vermont and Kentucky to the Union in 1791 and 1792, respectively, necessitated the

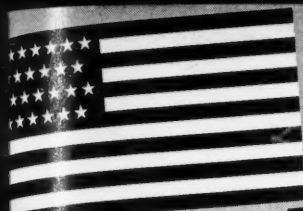
first change to the Flag. This change was prescribed by Congress on 13 January 1794—the design to consist of 15 stripes and 15 stars, one stripe and one star for each state. As in the original flag description, many details of design, such as the arrangement of the stars, were not specified and several different star arrangements were used. Most flags of the period, however, had stars placed in rows. The flag which flew over Fort McHenry, the inspiration for Francis Scott Key's "*Star Spangled Banner*", had horizontal staggered rows of 3 stars each.

The second change to the flag design was prescribed by a Joint Resolution of Congress on 4 April 1818. Since 20 states were in the Union by this date, it was apparent it would not be practicable to add a stripe for each new state. The stripes reverted to the 13 of the original flag, with 20 stars being placed in the blue union. For the first time, the stripes were described officially as "horizontal."

The 1818 resolution also provided for future changes. One proviso stated, "on the admission of every new state into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth of

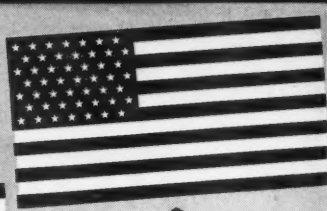
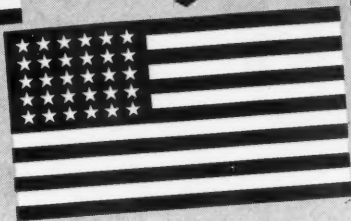
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1837-1845

1848-1851



1859

July then next succeeding such admission." Thus a general pattern and effective dates for future changes were established.

After passage of the 1818 act, the Navy Department issued a directive prescribing a design with four horizontal staggered rows of five stars each. John C. Calhoun, while Secretary of War, received a recommendation to consider an arrangement in which the rows were straight, vertically as well as horizontally. President Monroe decided that the military flags would be of the latter design, thus prescribing the arrangement of horizontal and vertical rows so often used since that date.

During the 94 years from 1818 to 1912, a total of 26 additional states were admitted, and 21 changes to the flag could have been made under provisions of the 1818 act. However, records do not substantiate there having been that many different numbers of stars used in flag designs.

Also during this period, two general patterns appear to have been used most frequently—one in which the stars were arranged symmetrically in straight even rows, the other with the stars in staggered rows.

On 14 February 1912, following

admission of New Mexico and Arizona, President Taft approved a Joint Army-Navy report recommending that the 48 stars be arranged symmetrically in six rows of eight stars each.

On 24 June 1912, Executive Order No. 1556 prescribed sizes and proportions of flags to be used by government departments, with the exception that military departments could prescribe such variations as they deemed necessary for troop and camp colors. Prior to this date 66 sizes, with varying proportions, had been used by governmental agencies alone. The order limited the sizes to 12, and announced these proportions:

Hoist (width) of flag 1
Fly (length) of flag 1.9
Hoist (width) of
Union 0.5385 (7/13)
Fly (length) of Union 0.76
Width of each stripe 0.0769 (1/13)

Review of star arrangements of the flag shows that, of all designs, horizontal rows, either straight vertically or staggered, have been used most frequently since 1818, and this general pattern has been used altogether since the Civil War. The 49-star design thus perpetuates the general appearance of the Flag of the United States as it is known and recognized throughout the World.



of professional interest

New Missile System

Expected to be operational within a year, a new light surface-to-surface guided missile to be called the Shillelagh is being developed for close-in support of troops. The new missile would greatly increase firepower against armor and field fortifications and also may be used as an anti-personnel weapon. The Army Rocket and Guided Missile Agency is contract supervisor under Army Ordnance's Tank-Automotive Command, Detroit, Michigan. Contractor on the new system is Aeronutronics Systems, Inc., Glendale, California.

Night Eyes for Tanks

A super-sensitive viewing device similar to a television camera has been developed for Army tanks to provide fire direction against targets at night. The only prototype viewer of this design was utilized by the Navy's atomic-powered submarine *Skate* to probe a path through the ice in its journey to the North Pole, thus making it possible to evaluate the equipment. The new device was developed under an Army Ordnance-Industry program involving Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, the Bendix Aviation Corporation and the General Electric Company.

M-60 Machine Gun in Production

Contracts have been let to the Saco-Lowell Shops, Inc., of Boston, for first commercial production of more than 5,000 7.62mm general purpose M-60 machine gun. Production will be in addition to the pilot-line operation now underway at the Springfield Armory. The M-60 will eventually replace the three existing caliber .30 machine guns.

National Guard Nike Batteries

Twenty-four additional Army National Guard Nike batteries, now in their final stages of training, will be assigned to the air defense of the Nation's key cities by 1 September. The batteries represent elements of 14 Army National Guard Air Defense Missile Battalions in seven states. This will bring to 28 the number of Army National Guard batteries in the "on-site" missile program.

"Chinook" Under Development

A new helicopter, to be called the "Chinook" after an American Indian tribe, will be designed and constructed for the Army by Vertol Aircraft Corporation of Morton, Pennsylvania. Of two- to three-ton capacity, the YHC-1-B is to be a tandem rotor, turbine-powered craft with rear loading ramp. It is designed eventually to replace present obsolescent piston-engine aircraft.

POL Supply Point

A portable bulk-petroleum products supply point assembly with storage capacity of 60,000 gallons and improved means of simultaneously loading several trucks has been developed by the Quartermaster Research and Engineering Command. It consists of six 10,000-gallon collapsible storage containers, transportable in trucks or aircraft and capable of being set up by 8 to 10 trained men in less than 8 hours. In operation, the new assembly provides a flexible means of transferring gasoline and jet fuels from large tank trucks directly into the collapsible containers for storage, or into smaller fuel carriers for forward transfer and dispensing.

Electronic Storage Tube

An electronic storage tube to aid in radar detection of moving targets and to improve long-range sensitivity of radar systems has been developed for the U. S. Army Signal Corps by International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, Nutley, New Jersey. Through use of a "barrier grid storage tube," ground clutter is eliminated, and only the moving target signal is passed. The tube also will strengthen distant or faint target signals by an integrating process that makes them visible above background noise which normally makes a weak signal undetectable. It is expected that the new tube may be useful in automatic telephone systems and electronic computers.

Combat Communications Shelters

Aluminum shelters, equipped to allow rapid installation of communications and electronic equipment for use at Army and Corps field headquarters, will be built under a \$12.6 million contract recently awarded to Stromberg-Carlson Division of General Dynamics Corporation, Rochester, New York. They will be produced in sizes to be carried on standard $\frac{3}{4}$ - and $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks, or airlifted by helicopter. The largest will be a standard semi-trailer van which will be air transportable.

Exercise Dark Cloud-Pine Cone II

A dual operation, Exercise Dark Cloud-Pine Cone II, will bring several Army and Air Force units together to test their effectiveness in a "brush fire" war situation. Joint planning and participation in the exercise will be on the largest scale in the history of maneuvers at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, as the 82d Airborne Division and Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard units from 27 states take part early this summer. Other Regular Army units from seven posts also will participate.

Army Aids Road Tests

A total of a million and a half miles has been driven by some 300 soldiers of the Transportation Corps participating in a series of road tests sponsored by the American Association of State Highway Officials near Ottawa, Illinois. They drive various types of equipment over different types of roads under many diverse conditions, keeping the equipment on the road 20 hours out of each day. From the mass of data being recorded will come better knowledge of road construction, driving conditions, studies on driver fatigue and the like that will have both military and civilian application.

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Birthplace of the United States Army

INDEPENDENCE HALL in Philadelphia, site of the Nation's first steps toward freedom, is also an important landmark in Army history. It was here that the delegates to the Second Continental Congress on Wednesday, 14 June 1775 resolved "that six companies of expert riflemen be immediately raised in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland, and two in Virginia; . . ."

The following day George Washington was appointed Commander in Chief. Thus the Army is a year older than the Nation which it played such an important part in creating.

When the Liberty Bell rang out on the Fourth of July 1776, Independence Hall became a national shrine as the first capitol of the "Independent United Colonies."

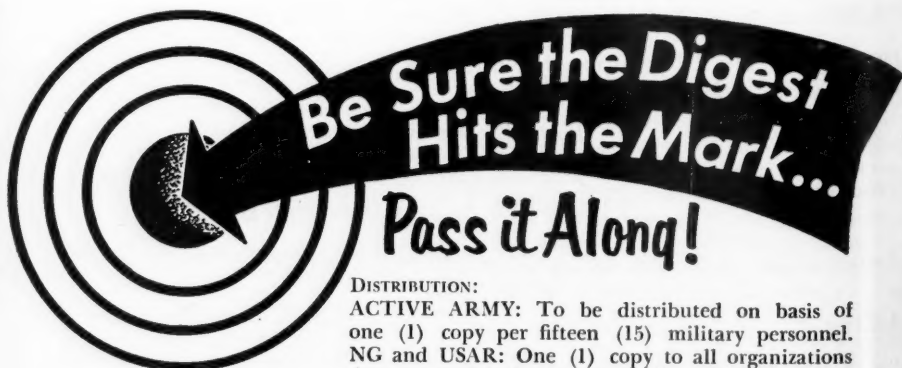
No plaque, however, marks Independence Hall as the Army's birthplace. The Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution of the United States are properly memorialized within its hallowed walls, but visitors find nothing to remind them that this is also the site of the first authorization of an Army for the United States.

It was here that Washington was selected as commander-in-chief; here he accepted the post; here Lord Cornwallis' captured colors were presented to the Congress, signifying victory. Thus Independence Hall, shrine of the Nation's liberties, is also appropriately the birthplace of the United States Army, defender of those liberties.

Army National Guard Regiments Perpetuate Traditions

Reorganization of the Army National Guard under the Pentomic concept has started in more than half the States. The reorganization will perpetuate historic regiments through adoption of the Army's recently established Combat Arms Regimental System (CARS), with each state selecting the regiments whose historic traditions it wishes to preserve. Units from separate company to battle group

size will be assigned to traditional National Guard "parent regiments," each with a variable number of actively organized member units depending on Army requirements. This will provide a flexible organization system to maintain continuity of distinguished regiments. It will also build troop esprit by enabling Guardsmen to identify themselves with a historic organization of their locale.



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